

NEWS
IN BRIEF

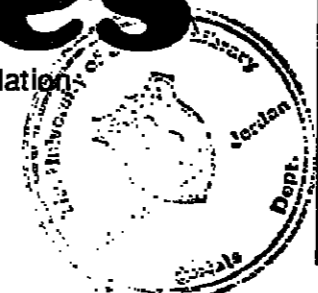
Arab foreign ministers gather in Tunis

TUNIS (R) — Arab foreign ministers gathered here Monday night to discuss last week's massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut. The session, requested by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), will open Tuesday before a scheduled Arab League meeting, league officials said. The ministers were expected to agree on a common reaction to the killings, for which all Arab countries hold Israel responsible, but no draft resolution or document had been submitted to the league by Monday, they said. All 22 league members said they would attend the special session except Libya and Egypt. Egypt has been suspended from the Arab League for signing a treaty with Israel. Informed sources said Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal could not take part because PLO leader Yasser Arafat was visiting Saudi Arabia.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press-Foundations

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"



Volume 7 Number 2069

AMMAN, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1982 — DHUL HILJA 3, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Soviet military team in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A Soviet military delegation headed by the first deputy chief of staff of ground forces arrived in Jordan Monday on a visit expected to last several days. During their stay in Jordan, the delegation members will meet several Jordanian officials and visit a number of military training institutes and schools and tourist and historic sites. The delegation was met at Amman Airport by the assistant chief of staff for operations and planning and a number of senior Jordanian officers as well as the Soviet ambassador in Amman and the embassy staff.

Israeli cabinet to discuss Lebanon

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel state radio reported Monday night the cabinet would meet Tuesday to discuss what it said was a United States request to permit a reconstituted multinational force to return to Beirut. At the time of the radio broadcast there had been no hint from Washington of such a request, but resident Reagan was later confirmed it. Israeli Radio said the cabinet was expected to agree to the entry of the force to take over points which Israeli troops were leaving in the Lebanese capital, Israel, under mounting pressure at home and abroad, said Monday it was withdrawing more troops from the city as a fierce controversy raged over who was responsible for the massacre of hundreds of Palestinian refugees in camps in west Beirut last week.

Syria holds U.S. responsible for Beirut massacre

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rauf Al Rasm Monday held the United States responsible for the "horrible" massacre which the Israeli troops committed in Beirut over the weekend. "Dr. Kass made me charge at a cabinet meeting which he briefed ministers on the political and military developments in Lebanon. Current events have proved that America's policy has been responsible for the horrifying massacre committed by Israel," he said. He added that U.S. policy was responsible for the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Beirut, which paved the way for Israeli forces to move into the western sector of the city.

Athens demonstrators condemn U.S., Israel

THENS (R) — Several thousand demonstrators Monday arched on the Israeli diplomatic presentation here to protest at today's massacre of Palestinians in Beirut. The march, organised by the Greek General Confederation of Workers, began in a square near the American embassy where participants heard speakers condemning American and Israeli policies in Lebanon and the Middle East.

Honduras optimistic on hostages crisis

EGUCIGALPA, Honduras (R) — Honduran authorities Monday voiced optimism over the negotiations still going on with leftist guerrillas holding about 80 business leaders and government officials hostage. Col. Armando Calomio, army regional intelligence chief, told reporters the talks were going well but could not give any hints on whether the guerrillas' demand for the release of 70 allied political prisoners could be met.

Lebanese coalition talks bear fruit

ONN (R) — West Germany's conservative opposition and the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP) agreed Monday night to elect Christian Democratic (CDU) leader Helmut Kohl chancellor on Oct. 1, CDU spokesman said. The parties also agreed that a centre-right government would call early elections next March 6, spokesman Eduard Ackermann said. Earlier story on page 8

King: Time has come for dialogue on federation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein declared Monday that the time has come for Jordan to begin talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to formulate the basis of the relationship between the Palestinians and Jordanians in a federation.

"Proceeding from our full concern about this link and keeping it under all the circumstances, this formula should be drafted in a manner which could enable us to make it public on the basis of our commitment to the right of free self-determination for the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples," the King said.

King Hussein said the unity which links the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples is the holiest, most successful and soundest model of Arab unity since the Great Arab Revolt.

The King, in a nationally broadcast speech to a special session of the National Consultative Council (NCC) and the Upper House of Parliament and to representatives of Jordanian official and non-official groups: "The Palestinian problem is strictly a Jordanian-Palestinian affair. We will never allow anybody to interfere." He added that the framework for federation would be tested soon in a referendum.

King Hussein affirmed Jordan's commitment and adherence to the Fez summit conference resolutions, "which represent the maximum and minimum aspirations of the Arab Nation."

Arab peace plan

He said the eight-point Arab peace plan should not be regarded as a reply to the American proposals in the Middle East, because the Arab position is a "position to which we are committed and which we defend and support firmly and resolutely. However this does not mean that we will take a negative stand towards the American initiative because it is a move in which we see some positive points. The American arena, important as it is, should not be left for our foe and enemy."

Speaking on the massacre of

Palestinian refugees in Lebanon in which hundreds of men, women and children were killed, King Hussein said the man who planned for and implemented this massacre is the same man who carried out the Dir Yassin massacre, and he is now the top man in Israel. Years after Dir Yassin, another man with the same mentality and of the same school, who is now in charge of the Israeli military machine, committed several other massacres, including the recent Beirut massacre.

The goal behind the Dir Yassin massacre years ago, the King said, was to implant terror in people to evacuate them from their land. "The Beirut operation comes at

this time in particular to achieve the same goals against our people in Lebanon. It was also especially intended to undermine the credibility of the United States and to deal a blow to the country which pledged to safeguard the security and safety of the residents there after the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut."

Naturally, the King said, this should prompt the United States not to hesitate to make the proper reply to this action. "As for the whole world, it has seen and felt the reality of Israel and its indulgence into crime under the guise of darkness and its violation of all values and norms and human rights of the individual and the group in a blatant and rude way."

Speaking about the Soviet Union's stand towards the Israeli conflict, King Hussein said that the Soviet Union has been supporting the Arabs to build their military strength. "It has also been supplying them (Arabs) with the most modern weapons and equipment. The Soviet Union is

also calling for a just and honourable peace as well as the inadmissibility of the forcible seizure of lands. It is also calling for the right of the Palestinian people to regain their lands and to establish their own state."

As for Western Europe, the King said, it has changed its position in recent years. "Israel and the Zionist movement are trying to internationalise the dispute in this part of the world to become a dispute between the two superpowers."

'No internationalisation'

The King explained that if the dispute is internationalised, it would be at the expense of "our identity, freedom, rights, past and future generations. No doubt, the West European position had a great and positive impact in preventing the internationalisation of this dispute. It has also helped influence the U.S. position in particular and reach the American public in a way much better than

would have been achieved had Western Europe continued its traditional policy of supporting the United States on this issue without questioning or discussion."

The King said the United States believes in Security Council resolutions Nos. 242 and 338; and in the Camp David accords towards which we have clearly, decisively, finally and absolutely defined our position. "We have not been consulted on Camp David and we have not been a party in its drafting. Nor did we accept the role which had been designated for us."

The King said it is up to the United States to influence Israel at any coming phase to reach a just and honourable peace in this part of the world.

Speaking about the Fez summit conference, King Hussein said, "Since my return from the Fez summit, I found it necessary to call you for such a meeting with the

(Continued on page 3)



Jordanian and Palestinian leaders from all walks of life stage a demonstration in Amman Monday to protest against American policy in the Middle East. (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

Amman demonstrators protest against U.S. policy in Mideast

By Affiah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A group of around a hundred people representing professional associations in Jordan Monday marched to the U.S. embassy here in protest against what they said was America's responsibility for the "barbaric" massacres committed by Israel and its allies in the Beirut refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila last Friday and Saturday.

Demonstrators carried banners

condemning U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his administration's policy in Lebanon and chanted slogans of support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The demonstrators drove from the Professional Associations Complex on Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf Street to a parking lot on Jabal Amman's Second Circle, then marched to the U.S. embassy near the Third Circle carrying banners which read: Palestinian Blood on American Hands, PLO.

(Continued on page 3)

World condemns Israel

LONDON (Agencies) — The massacre of Palestinian refugees in camps in the Lebanese capital on Friday and Saturday continued to provoke condemnations and expressions of indignation and horror from all parts of the world Monday.

In Brussels, the European Economic Community issued a strong statement of shock and repulsion at the massacre and called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from the area.

A statement by the foreign ministers of the community said they "strongly condemn this criminal act and call for the necessary measures to be taken to ensure the safety of the civilian population."

Kuwait, Tunisia

The emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, ordered the cancellation of 'Eid Al Adha festivities next week in mourning for the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut, an official statement said.

The feast follows the annual Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

In Tunis, President Habib Bourguiba has ordered three days of mourning throughout Tunisia from Tuesday following the massacre of Palestinian civilians in

Brezhnev proposes U.S.-Soviet joint action

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev Monday laid partial blame for last week's massacre of civilians in Beirut on the United States and proposed joint U.S.-Soviet action to curb Israel.

In a message to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, Mr. Brezhnev said Israel was committing atrocities in Lebanon which compared with the Nazi genocide against the Jews, and was being armed for its "bloody crimes" and encouraged by the U.S.

In a separate message to President Reagan, the Soviet leader condemned Israel in similar terms and called for joint U.S.-Soviet action in the United Nations Security Council "with a view to curbing Israel and making it comply with the council's decisions."

Mr. Brezhnev told Mr. Arafat that responsibility for what had happened in Beirut had to be borne by both Israel and what he called its accomplice, the United States.

(Continued on page 2)

Beirut to request return of international force

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese cabinet decided Monday to ask that a multi-national force return to Beirut following the massacre of Palestinian refugees last week. An official statement on Monday's cabinet session said the role of the force should be "to help the Lebanese army in the task of maintaining the security and safety of the population in the western area of the capital, Beirut, and its suburbs."

Cabinet sources, who had disclosed the decision before the official announcement, said the force

should stay for at least 20 days. A force of about 2,200 U.S., French and Italian troops was stationed in Beirut until last Tuesday to oversee the evacuation of Palestinian forces, to support the Lebanese army and to guarantee the safety of civilians.

The day the force left, a massive bomb blast killed President-elect Bashir Gemayel. On Wednesday morning, Israeli troops invaded west Beirut and on Thursday afternoon, according to eyewitness accounts, rightist Lebanese militiamen moved into the Pal-

estinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila.

Western diplomats said France and Italy were ready to supply troops. Everything now depended on President Reagan deciding on a plan of action and securing Israeli agreement to it, they added.

"If it's going to be done it's got to be done very fast," one Western envoy commented. "The danger is now."

The terror of the massacre, which took place close to Israeli army positions, affected the whole of west Beirut Monday.

At one point, men, women and children fled in panic in an area near the headquarters of the main leftist militia group, the Murabitoun, as rumours spread that right-wing gunmen were on the rampage in Palestinian camps further south. But there was apparently no truth in the reports.

Nerves were strained as Israeli patrols in armoured personnel carriers, aided in some cases by what appeared to be Lebanese informers, raided buildings for arms.

(Continued on page 3)

Palestinians vow vengeance

DAMASCUS (R) — The Palestine Central Council Monday said Israel, the Lebanese army, and the three nations whose forces supervised the PLO evacuation from Beirut were responsible for the massacre of Palestinian civilians there.

The council, after a one-day meeting, pledged that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will avenge the bloodshed in Beirut. "The murderers will have to give a hard and bitter account," it added.

The statement said the Lebanese army was partly to blame because the massacre, at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, took place after it had taken over responsibilities in west Beirut.

It held the United States responsible because the killing occurred while the Reagan administration was still supporting Israel.

"The massacre took place despite guarantees given by American special envoy Philip Habib and the agreement held with him... it shows that America is not qualified for an even-handed role (in the Middle East)" the statement added.

It said France and Italy were also to blame because they withdrew their forces from Beirut earlier than expected.

Arafat meets Fahd in Jeddah

JEDDAH (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived in Saudi Arabia Monday for talks with King Fahd as a Saudi government minister rejected any compromise that would allow Israeli troops to stay in Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was greeted by the king and a 21-gun salute at Jeddah airport. He flew in from Damascus on his first visit to the kingdom since Israeli forces invaded Lebanon last June.

Information Minister Mohammad Abdo Yamani commented on the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps last weekend and said: "Peace-loving Arabs cannot this time accept any compromise permitting Israel to remain in Lebanon."

Dr. Abdo Yamani wrote in the Saudi newspaper Okaz: "We declare that the (Arab) governments

'Israel did nothing to stop massacre'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Evidence emerged Monday that Israeli leaders were informed of the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps soon after it started but did nothing to stop it for 36 hours.

Israeli correspondents said they learned of the killings on Friday morning although government spokesmen from Beirut reached Israel only at midday on Saturday.

The well-informed military correspondent of the daily Haaretz, Zeev Schiff, said he alerted Israeli leaders to the massacre on Friday

morning. "It is not true that the crime was first brought to our attention at midday Saturday as official spokesmen claim," he said.

"I learned of the massacre in the refugee camps on Friday morning and immediately informed a senior personality," Mr. Schiff wrote in a front-page article entitled "War crimes in Beirut."

The report was published as the Israeli press condemned the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in Beirut by Lebanese right-wing militias.

The military correspondent of

the popular daily Yediot Aharonot said that first reports of the massacre reached Israeli ministers and senior military commander on the night between Thursday and Friday, only hours after the cabinet approved the entry of the rightist militias into the Sabra and Shatila camps.

"Although they all knew about it, they did not lift a finger to prevent the massacre until Saturday. For 36 hours the Falangists continued the rampage in the camps, killing everyone on sight," he wrote.

(Continued on page 3)

Cairo recalls envoy in Israel

CAIRO (R) — Egypt called home its ambassador to Tel Aviv Monday and blamed Israel for the "bestial" massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut.

It was the sharpest rebuff delivered by Egypt to Israel since they signed their U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords three years ago. Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali followed up with a note to the United Nations denouncing

"the bestial Israeli acts in Lebanon."

The note to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Israel was solely to blame for the killing of Palestinian civilians in the Beirut refugee camps last weekend "because of its occupation of the Lebanese capital."

Foreign Ministry sources said

(Continued on page 3)

U.N. report expected on Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar promised a report Monday night on his intensive efforts to improve security for civilians in Beirut following last week's mas-

(Continued on page 3)

France, Italy defend pullout from Beirut

LONDON (Agencies) — France and Italy Monday said the withdrawal of their troops from Lebanon after the evacuation of Palestinian fighters and Syrian troops from Beirut earlier this month was at the request of the Lebanese government.

In a statement issued in Paris, French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said France wanted the multi-national force to have the task of protecting civilians but had not won support for this plan.

In his statement issued in Rome, Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini said the multi-national force, comprising of American, French and Italian troops, withdrew at the Lebanese government's request and after Lebanese troops had taken over strategic positions in west Beirut.

The French view of the assigning the force to protect the civilians in Beirut had not prevailed, Mr. Mauroy said, and added:

NOTICE

GRINDLAYS BANK P.L.C. AMMAN

WISH TO ADVISE THAT, DUE TO THE PRESENT SITUATION IN LEBANON, IT HAS BEEN DECIDED THAT THE GARDEN RECERTION DUE TO BE HELD AT THE GENERAL MANAGER'S RESIDENCE ON 23rd SEPT. SHOULD BE CANCELLED.

ALL INVITEES ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO NOTE THIS DECISION AND TO ACCEPT THE BANK'S SINCERE APOLOGIES.

Earlier story on page 8

Kreisky: 'Israel has lost its moral reputation'

World continues to condemn Beirut massacre

USEFUL TELEPHONE NO

The minister also explained the significance of military thought in confronting the Zionist challenge on the Jordanian and Arab levels.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab journal published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Telex: 21497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn Rifai

The Cost of Time

THE CALCULATION of the cost of time in many parts of the world has become an essential consideration for scientists, planners, and industrialists. The time factor plays a major role in all evaluation operations, and without it no significance can be attached to any type of technical, industrial, or other activity or event.

The value of time can be felt in two ways: in the duration of a certain event, and in the timing of the event in relation to others. For instance, the assessment of a period of one hour in any year is different from that of an identical period in another year. The cost of time is thus dependent on inter-linked variables, in addition to being reliant on the weighing factors commensurate with the specific situation in question. For comparison purposes, the cost of the time is usually interpreted and expressed in terms of monetary units. Studies on the evaluation of time costs have a strong impact on the planning of all affairs of modern societies.

In Jordan, time does not seem to have much importance in people's attitudes. Whereas developed societies thrive for the optimisation of the time factor, no similar sense exists in this country. For many employees in the various organisations, time bears no production significance, and is looked upon as a fact of life to be spent in the simplest possible manner. While some planners are trying to make the most of available resources, an abundance is being continuously wasted in the form of non-productive time, and without being checked. Investigation of a typical working day of a civil servant, for example, reveals an enormous waste in time, productivity and money. Lack of work, inefficiency in procedures, indifference, lack of discipline, and absence from duty, are just

some of the diseases ruining our productive social systems, and inflicting heavy losses in terms of wasted time.

The institutions in the private sector usually make better use of time in their operations. The direct interests of the businessmen drive them to be keener in utilising time in a more profitable fashion. It is unfortunate that the national interests are not strong enough to create more dedication and time-cost awareness.

No studies or statistics exist on the efficiency of time utilisation and waste in Jordan. Such studies should be carried out on individual institutions as well as on a national scale. Any statistics drawn up in this respect will prove to be more important than many of the statistics currently available.

Last week, work in various sectors in Jordan was brought to a halt for one day as a gesture of sympathy towards our compatriots in the West Bank, and in defiance of the prevailing aggression there. Of course, there were some political and propaganda benefits derived from such a move. One wonders, however, whether those benefits did offset the value of the time lost in the event. Instead of halting work, it could have been more appropriate to increase the working hours, in order to augment national production and progress. An increase in productivity would have borne more impact on world opinion and the other countries' attitudes than a stoppage. Whatever the effects of the stoppage, the attainment of our goals has, more likely than not, been delayed by at least one day.

The imposition of our will upon the world would be much more effective by increasing our working hours than by taking a day off.

Beyond the grave

By Claud Morris

Claud Morris is the editor of the London-based magazine "Voice of the Arab World"

The current Israeli campaign against newspapermen or writers who are supposed to favour the Arabs even reaches beyond the grave, extraordinary as this may seem. For example, take the case of Fred Sparks, who at one time worked with distinction for the now defunct "Chicago Daily News". Fred won a Pulitzer Prize for distinguished reporting. He covered the plight of the Palestinian refugees after the Israeli war of independence in 1948 and was deeply affected by what he saw.

Fred died just over a year ago, at the too-young age of 65. When the lawyers dug out his will they found to their surprise that he had unexpectedly left \$30,000 to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is, (whatever the varying views about it in the opposite camp), the outfit that schools and supports the tens of thousands of families still in the refugee camps in Lebanon and elsewhere.

One would suppose that the wishes of this veteran American journalist, prompted, as his friends believe to be, by purely humanitarian motives without thought of politics, would be honoured without further ado. What could be more simple? However, it was not to be.

Contrary to the public good

The reason is that there is an obscure U.S. law that legal bequests that "run contrary to the public good" can be denied by the American courts under long-established legal precedents. As a result, two major Jewish organisations, namely the American Jewish Congress and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith are now opposing Fred's will. In April they will appear in the New York Surrogate Court, which oversees the disposition of the estates of deceased parties, in an attempt to block his bequest. These two organisations want to examine in court the "structure, aims and activities" of the P.L.O. in order to show that the bequest should not be allowed.

I should add, moreover, that

Fred himself was a Jew, son of a distinguished American Jewish lawyer who once served the New York State Assembly. What Fred saw in the Middle East refugee camps became to him "a matter of conscience". He was also a talented, working newspaperman who abhorred terrorism or brutality in any shape or form.

Way up in the heaven to which he has surely gone, Fred must be allowing himself a wry smile. Fred, who opposed Nazi tyranny as did all good Jews and put himself on the front line in World War II, must be wondering what is happening to the great conscience of the Jewish people when a bunch of Manhattan lawyers, from his father's own tribe, reach out to deny his wishes.

These legal gentlemen are to argue in April that if Fred's bequest is fulfilled it will mean an "open door" so that similar bequests could be made to such organisations as the Basque Separatists in Spain or the F.A.L.N., the Puerto Rican extremist group, or even to the I.R.A., Uncle Tom Cobleigh and all.

They are, of course, basically unconcerned about such other causes. There is no New York Congressman in an Irish district that I know of who will openly oppose the I.R.A. and take the chance of upsetting Irish supporters. No Congressman serving the Puerto Rican immigrants or the Spanish community for that matter, will stick his neck out to oppose some bequest which leaves a few thousand dollars to a dissident Caribbean or Central American group. But they will of course, fight against a bequest to the Palestinian movement, knowing full well that no Arab-American electorate exists to seriously oppose them.

As Zehdi Terzi, the P.L.O. representative at the U.N., told David Margolick of the "New York Times" the other day: "This is a violation of Fred Sparks' rights to dispose of his legacy according to his wishes."

Agreed. Like most journalists I uphold Fred's right, in freedom terms, to spend his own money as he pleases and leave it to whoever he desires. It is a sad day for liberty when any man, whatever their political predilections, argue otherwise.

LETTERS

To the Editor:

WE HAVE READ with great interest the article "How Amman came to be" by Meg Abu Hamdan published in Jordan Times issue of 24th of March, 1982 and would like to have the opportunity to add new information to the knowledge about the evolution of Jordan's capital.

As friends of Jordan, we are interested in everything related to your hospitable and interesting country and to her hardworking and talented people.

Whilst expressing our satisfaction as regards your praiseworthy preoccupation to bring forth long time endeavours aimed at making Amman the modern metropolis of today, we would like to help in restoring the his-

torical truth by kindly asking you to amend the paragraph related to the battle of Plevna (or Plevna, but not Plevna, as written in the article).

The defeat of the Ottomans was due to the combined efforts of allied Russian and Romanian regular armies and Bulgarian volunteer groups. The commander of the allied troops was Prince Carol of Romania. The commander of the Ottoman garrison of Plevna was the brilliant Ottoman Gen. Osman Pasha who, after having been wounded, handed over his sword to the Romanian Col. Cerchez (pronounced Chayrkayz) whose name -- by a bizarre whim of history -- means Cirassian in Romanian.

The Romano-Russian Ottoman war of 1877-1878 has for Romania the same significance as The Great Arab Revolt for Jordan, i.e. obtaining national

independence, which we hope, will explain our letter.

Valeriu Bogaciuc, Engineer
Gheorghe Palei, Accountant

A letter was published some months ago in your newspaper. This was very derogatory of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines and maybe was relevant to the conditions prevailing at their time.

I feel that Alia should now be congratulated. Travelling to Amman and back again to London last month the service, condition of the plane, personal attention and general overall friendliness of the staff was, in my opinion, the best I have ever experienced.

A short flight both to and from Aqaba was also of an extremely high standard.

I must say conditions in the arrival lounge at Amman Air-

port could be improved. Long waits for luggage to be searched are extremely annoying after a long journey. Could an announcement be made to passengers giving apologies and possibly the reason why such thorough searches are necessary. The travelling public when "put in the picture" I am sure would be sympathetic to the reasons for inconvenience. I do hope you publish my letter. I am sure that congratulations to staff would be a better encouragement to even better service when they know how much they are appreciated.

A visitor who has enjoyed her stay in Jordan.

Lesley Hackson
47 Woodlands Park,
Merrrow,
Guildford,
Surrey,
England.

One law for all

UNITED STATES Congressman Paul McCloskey of California has asked the United States government to consider withdrawing all military and economic aid from Israel unless Israel agrees to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. He asked that American aid be denied to any country that does not sign the non-proliferation treaty. Representative McCloskey is one of the few political leaders in the United States who dare to come out with such a clear position vis-a-vis American policy towards Israel, and in doing so he opens himself up to the full force of the Israeli lobby's destructive forces. Yet we think that the attitude he represents is one that has to gain force within the United States if American policy in the Middle East is ever to regain any measure of credibility. In short, what Mr. McCloskey asks for -- and what the Arabs have requested from America for many years -- is for America to treat Israel as it treats all other nations. Whether in the field of human rights, respect for United Nations resolutions or adherence to the terms of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, the key point remains the American policy of making exceptions for Israel that it does not make for any other nation. We see this clearly yet again this week with the American mediation in the Falklands dispute. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig rightly asks Argentina to respect principles of self-determination and U.N. resolutions, but he does not seem prepared to ask Israel to accept the same principles vis-a-vis the Palestinians and the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Mr. McCloskey's attitude is refreshing and reasonable -- and very much in the best tradition of American respect for universal law.

Serving the homeland

AL RA'I: His Majesty King Hussein has appointed the third National Consultative Council (NCC) which will continue the positive cooperation between the people and the government. King Hussein has set the tone by enabling the Jordanian people to play through the NCC a role of national solidarity.

The NCC is the arena where democracy is carried out; therefore, the duty of the council should be to translate this democratic practice into positive achievements. The council, then, should be revitalised by renewing its popular tributaries in order to be able to do a better job. This is why the number of the members was increased.

It is needless to say that serving the homeland is not linked with a seat in the council or any other field. Every citizen can and should do his full duty because he belongs to this country.

The great hopes pinned on the NCC stem from the national aspirations and the pan-Arab responsibilities carried by Jordan. These aspirations and responsibilities require more interaction and solidarity between people and government. They also demand the sharing of the burden attached to these responsibilities.

Heavy duties and weighty efforts await the new NCC which is expected to give and accomplish a lot. There is no doubt that the new NCC will strengthen democratic practices and step up con-

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

struction in Jordan due to the trust awarded to its members by the King and the people and because of the national commitment which characterises its members.

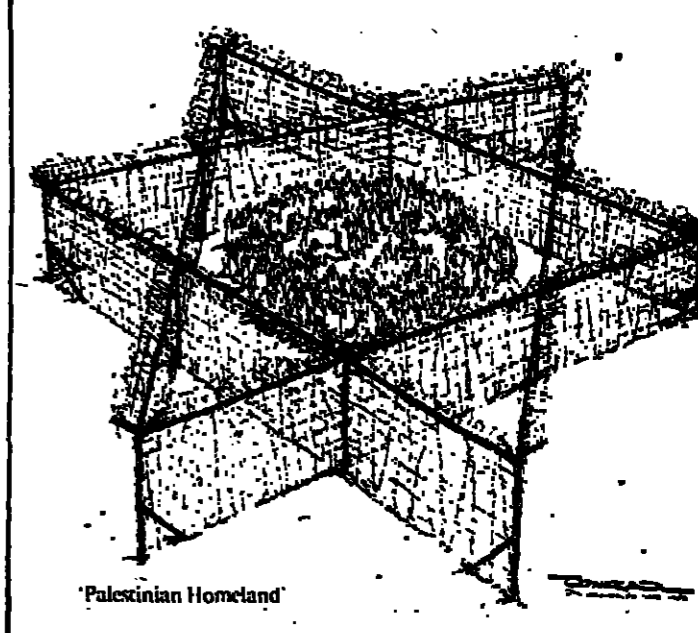
An appreciated initiative

AL DUSTOUR: The efforts being exerted by Algeria to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war strengthens those put forward by Islamic and Non-aligned states to stop the protracted fighting which threatens the region's peace and security and throws it into the whirlpool of international conflict. Although the Algerian attempt has been somewhat delayed, it is, nonetheless, a move worthy of appreciation. Every Arab and Muslim citizen must try to put an end to this war. It is a duty imposed and dictated by reason, religion and loyalty to Arab and Muslim interests.

The Algerian President has sent a special envoy to Tehran and Baghdad at a time when another Arab state has chosen to openly employ its political, informative and military power to support Iran against Iraq. There are other Arab parties which incite Iran to go on with the war by supplying it with weapons, military experts and by closing the border with Iraq and banning Iraqi oil to run through their land.

We can understand some Arabs' reservations about this war which has been imposed on Iraq; we might understand that some could not remain neutral; but what we cannot understand is the gloating of some Arab parties over Iraq's mishaps and, at the same time, their trying to stick knives in its back.

Therefore, we hope that the Algerian initiative will continue until it puts an end to this war. Algeria is not expecting Arabs and Muslims to thank it for its efforts. Algeria was successful in putting an end to the U.S. hostage crisis in Iran. We are sure that Algeria's efforts will be welcomed by Iraq which, from the very beginning of the war and from a position of strength, had declared its readiness to stop the war if Iran recognised its rights and sovereignty. It remains for Tehran to listen to reason, logic and wisdom and respond to the good offices of Islamic and the Non-aligned committees. Only then could differences and disputes be easily settled by negotiations.



JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:30 Cartoons
6:15 Children's Programme
6:15 Children's Programme
7:25 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Arabic Series
10:15 Books and Authors
11:10 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

**855 KHz, AM
& 99 MHz, FM**

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:45 Morning Show
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Astronauts
9:10 Documentary:
Diamonds in the Sky
10:00 News in English
10:15 Dallas

19:00 News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
19:30 Evening Show
20:30 News Summary
21:00 Evening Show
21:03 Evening Show
21:57 News Headlines
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Country Style
04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections
05:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 The Brotherhood of Brass 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Famous Pianist of the Past 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Letter from London 7:40 Book Choice 07:45 Report on Religion 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 The Motor 08:30 Brain of Britain 1982 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Terry Wogan's Album Time 10:15 Letter from Everywhere 10:30 Jape Eyer 11:00 World News, News about Britain 11:15 Listening Post 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio News 12:15 Nature Notebook 12:25 The Farming World 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 With Great Pleasure 14:15 Report on Religion 14:30 These Musical Islands 15:00 Radio News 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Haydn 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Listening Post 17:25 News Ideas 17:40 Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio News 18:30 Top Twenty 18:40 Outlook 19:30 Stock Market Report; Look Ahead 19:45 Melodious Machines 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Assignment 21:00 Network UK 21:15 International Soccer Special 21:30 Jazz for the Asking 22:00 World News; The World Today 22:25 Paperback Choice; Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 The Bridge of San Luis Rey 23:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:00 Daybreak 04:00 The Breakfast Show: 15:00 News roundup; reports, opinion, analyses 15:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 16:00 Special English News 16:15 Feature: Space and Man 16:30 News Music USA 17:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters 20:00 Special English news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia Information Department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

6:30 Karachi (PIA)
8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:05 Athens
9:00 Laraca (CY)
9:00 Cairo
9:40 Dhahran
9:45 Kuwait
10:10 Moscow, Dubai
10:15 Abu Dhabi
14:50 Bucharest (Tarom)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Jeddah (Saudiya)
16:45 Bangkok
17:00 Cairo
17:30 Cairo (EA)
17:45 Copenhagen, Athens
18:05 Paris (AF)
18:15 Zurich (SR)
19:15 Frankfurt (LH)
20:30 Beirut
01:00 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

3:00 Cairo

5:25 Frankfurt (LH)
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Athens
8:00 Karachi (PIA)
9:00 Rome (Alitalia)
9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:00 Beirut (MEA)
9:45 Athens, Amsterdam
11:00 Vienna, New York
11:30 Cairo
11:50 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
12:00 London
16:15 Bucharest (Tarom)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
17:20 Jeddah
18:30 Cairo (EA)
19:00 Kuwait (Swire)
19:15 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
19:30 Beirut
20:15 Bahrain, Dubai
20:15 Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah
22:00 Baghdad

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DOCTORS:
Amman: Anwar Al Hajj 71628/76420
Abdul Kader Al Lala 56046
Zargat: Mustafa Al Fayyad (-)
Ghazi Al Rusan 8208/82786
Pharmacies:
Amman: Al Arabiyeh Al Kubrah 23141
Hijazi 32508
Umum Ubayneh 813280
Halal 71110
Al 'Aidin 72861
Zargat: Al Azami (-)
Libr:
Mazhar Al Halabi 34742193
Pharmacies:
Amman: Al Arabiyeh Al Kubrah 23141
Hijazi 32508
Umum Ubayneh 813280
Halal 71110
Al 'Aidin 72861
Zargat: Al Azami (-)
Libr:
Mazhar Al Halabi 34742193
Pharmacies:
Amman: Al Arabiyeh Al Kubrah 23141
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Umum Ubayneh 813280
Halal 71110
Al 'Aidin 72861
Zargat: Al Azami (-)

Khalid 23715
Al Shabih 21091
Rania 25995
Sultan 51998

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36124
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24849
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84555

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 62404.
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m., Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Mas an

excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan, Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures.

Saudi riyal 102.1/102.6
Lebanese pound 70.3/70.8
Syrian pound 60.2/60.4
Iraqi dinar 642.5/648.3
Kuwaiti dinar 1219.6/1222.6
Egyptian pound 322.8/330.6
Qatari riyal 96.1/96.6

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

UAE dirham 95.3/95.5
Omani rial 1010/1018
U.S. dollar 347.5/349.5
U.K. sterling 616.6/619.7
W. German mark 144.6/145.5
Swiss franc 177.8/178.9
French franc 55.6/55.9

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 76381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 71125-6-7-8
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Jordan Radio 74111

Fire, first aid, police 199
Fire headquarters 22000
Cablegram or telegram 18

Telephone:

Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 13
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 150
Eggplant (small) 100
Potatoes (imported) 180
Marrow (small) 230
Marrow (large) 260
Cucumber (small) 200
Cucumber (large) 200
Hot Green Pepper 800
Sweet Pepper 600
Cabbage 90
Onions (dry) 140
Green onions 80
Spinach 90
Cocoanut (piece) 330
Beans 330
Peas 260
Peanuts (Mukhammar) 225
Peanuts (Mukhammar) 225
Garlic 600
Green Almonds per 1/2 pounds 400

Potatoes (local) 180
Broad Beans 80
Apples (Golden) 240
Apples (Double Red) 240
Apples (Starline) 240
Lemons 210
Oranges (Shamouti) 170
Oranges (Valencia) 160
Cauliflowers (white) 150
Carrot 150
Turnips 150
Beet 150
Lettuce (a head) 100
Radish 180
Sage 180
Chard 120
Parsley 70
Grapenuts 150
Apples (American) 500
Apples (Japanese) 550

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Portugal bank rate up 1% *Uncertainty hits lira* Gold fever strikes Japan

LISBON (R) — The Portuguese government put up the bank rate by one percentage point Tuesday as part of an economic package aimed at tightening credit and stimulating new investment.

The bank rate went up to 19 per cent, the first rise since 1978. The government also made borrowing, especially in the short term, more expensive to discourage consumer credit.

Finance Minister Joao Salgueiro said the country had been resorting excessively to credit in recent months and this had fuelled inflation and increased the country's short term foreign debt.

Inflation was running at 20 per cent at the end of last year and the short-term debt represents 30 per cent of the current \$10 billion foreign debt, according to government figures.

Mr. Salgueiro said the measures would encourage investment by giving preferential credit rates to companies in priority sectors of agriculture and industry.

"The aim is to improve efficiency in agriculture and industry and stimulate their development," he said.

MILAN (R) — The Italian lira came under heavy pressure Tuesday, partly because of political uncertainty in Rome, and weakened against other currencies in the European Monetary System (EMS), dealers said.

Selling was triggered by the deepening crisis for Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini's government and a belief that tighter foreign exchange controls imposed at the weekend were insufficient to protect Italy's balance of payments, they said.

By Richard C. Hanson

TOKYO: The Japanese have caught gold fever, paradoxically just as the yellow metal has lost much of its glittery allure in the West.

Last year an unprecedented rush to hoard gold made Japan, normally a minor operator in the world gold markets, the biggest source of new demand for gold in the world. Japan's imports of gold rose more than five fold during the year to about 167.3 tonnes. In one month alone, November, a drop in the price of gold to a two-year low prompted a record 43 tonnes of gold to be imported, helping make non-monetary gold the single biggest import from the European Community in 1981. Total gold imports amounted to Y537 billion (\$2.27 billion).

It is perhaps too early to say whether Japan's new found interest in gold is to be a temporary affair or a lasting love.

"Some people are very naive about gold," says Mr. Tadahiko Fukami, a senior managing director of Tanaka Kikinzoku Kogyo (TKK), by far the largest gold dealer in Japan (and the only one recognised as a dealer and assayer by the London Gold Market). "They just want to hold it in their hands," he says. About 80 per cent of the private gold sales are in the form of small 100 gram ingots or less.

Simple curiosity may also help explain why Japan alone last year continued to be a bullish buyer in an otherwise bearish market. The still prosperous Japanese are financially in a better position to indulge themselves in such curiosities.

A visit to TKK's busy main sales outlet in downtown Tokyo indicates that gold buyers are a diverse lot. TKK says its customers are particularly fussy that the gold they buy does indeed glister. So it

pays careful attention to packaging its ingots.

Sophisticated Japanese buyers however, are increasingly inclined to view gold as part of an overall personal investment strategy. One obvious factor in the gold boom is a government plan to enforce strictly the tax rules on deposit and other interest income from 1984 onwards, the so-called green card system.

There is believed to be a huge pool of "underground" funds (much of it in the form of falsified Postal Savings accounts) which may tend to flow toward tax-safe investments, such as private hoarding of gold. There is so far not much evidence to link the tax evasion to the gold boom, but the existence of a link is widely assumed.

But perhaps the most important factor behind the boom is simply that historically Japanese investors have been denied the opportunity to hoard gold. This, many believe, has created an enormous amount of pent up demand.

Individual holdings of gold were strictly controlled after the Second World War by limiting overall trade in gold. Since Japan produces a negligible amount of gold itself, this meant holding back imports, which were not liberalised until 1973. The government acted then to stem an embarrassingly large inflow of smuggled gold, which had been encouraged by artificially high prices inside the country.

But the stage was not set for the emergence of a lively gold retail market until exports were liberalised in July 1978. This assured investors that they would be able

to sell any physical gold they bought.

The amount of gold being hoarded in Japan by individuals, despite three years of rapid growth, is still reckoned to be only 500 tonnes. This compares with over 6,000 tonnes in France. TKK believes that Japanese consumers will eventually hoard up to 3,000 tonnes.

The Japanese government shows little interest in adding gold to the official reserves. It holds only 750 tonnes or so of gold, compared with 8,000 tonnes held by the U.S., preferring to keep most of its reserves invested in U.S. Treasury bills.

The U.S. obviously prefers this arrangement to having Japan buy Russian gold, and is believed many years ago to have discouraged a plan to buy gold directly from the Soviet Union. The Russians these days are actively promoting direct sales of gold to dealers in Tokyo.

There are two major efforts under way to make gold even more popular. First the commercial banks and securities houses are seeking permission to start, in April, selling physical gold across the counter in their branches, offering gold passbook accounts and gold certificates — ideas borrowed from the U.S.

The banks want to compete directly with the handful of gold dealers already in the retail market. These include a tiny number of newly-formed subsidiaries of securities houses (Nikko, Yamaichi and Daiwa) and a large trading house (Sumitomo Corporation).

But the main target is Tanaka Kikinzoku, which has 86 franchised outlets and a network of 500 shops as well as nine of its own branches spread throughout Japan. TKK holds a monopolistic grip on retail sales, estimated at perhaps half to two-thirds of the market. It introduced Krugerrands into the market (five tonnes of them last year), and can claim more res-

possibility for fostering the gold boom than anyone except perhaps the Russians.

TKK, which was founded in 1885 and remains a tightly held family business, literally decides daily pricing for gold in Japan on its own.

TKK's virtual pricing monopoly is one of the main targets of those promoting the creation of a Tokyo Gold Futures Market. The 20 founding members of the market, mostly trading houses and mining companies, are under firm guidance from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). It sat down last month to decide on rules before trading starts up late in March.

TKK must consider these developments a threat to its control of the market. It has in fact rather arrogantly refused to join the Gold Futures Market. So far the 34-member smelters' association has also toed the TKK line, but advocates of the market think some smelters will break ranks if the market is a success.

MITI's strategy has been to take a cautious, non-disruptive approach to the market. Speculation, frowned upon by the Finance Ministry, will be discouraged by an extremely high cash margin requirement of 20 per cent. Moreover, MITI calculates the annual trading volume will start on a low 300-500 tonnes, or just about twice demand for physical gold in Japan. By contrast, at the Comex in New York, the ratio is 50 to one.

MITI is not especially concerned that Tokyo take its place immediately as a link in the international gold futures market. Its aim is to provide a domestic market so that importers and users can hedge. More important, MITI wants to use the official futures market to help rid the market of the unseemly excesses of Japan's gold fever.

— Financial Times

EEC to meet on Falkland crisis

BRUSSELS (R) — A special meeting of European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers has been called Tuesday at British request to discuss the Falkland Islands crisis, a Belgian foreign ministry spokesman said.

He said British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, who will be attending his first meeting of EEC foreign ministers, would inform his colleagues of the results of the recent shuttle diplomacy by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The community's member states agreed on April 10 to impose a ban on Argentine imports into the community in protest at the Argentine seizure of the islands.

Diplomatic sources said that following this measure, the toughest trade sanction ever imposed by the EEC, Britain's partners wished to be intimately informed on developments in the situation.

They said Mr. Pym would personally thank other EEC governments for their swift display of solidarity with Britain over the crisis.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed firm Tuesday but below the highs in quiet trading, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 5.5 at 563.6.

Nervousness surrounding the British government's attitude to Argentine proposals to try to resolve the Falklands crisis left many shares below the day's highs, dealers said.

But among the leaders Glaxo ended 16p higher at 621 and Natwest was up 8p at 421 after 423. Lloyds, which has extensive interests in Argentina, was up 3p at 423 after 426.

Gains of 4p to 6p were posted against Bowater, GEC, Grand Met, Hawker Siddeley and Tubes. Gold shares and North American issues were mixed.

Government bonds traded quietly after an initial flurry but ended with gains stretching to 3/4 point at the long end. The government broker sold small amounts of stock at the higher levels, dealers said.

Discount houses were higher across the board on the firmer tone of government bonds. Union added 20p to 433 while Gerard firm 12p to 259. John Menzies rose 17p to 253 after higher annual results while Smiths Industries ended 7p down at 338 after 351 following interims.

Under the new measures, companies will have to show they are making efforts to increase their capital and assets before getting credit from banks.

Mr. Salgueiro said export credits would also be more carefully controlled, with priority given to exporters seeking new markets.

Up to now export credits have been virtually automatic.

Mr. Salgueiro said although credit growth had fallen from 30 per cent in 1981 to about 22 per cent now, the demand for borrowing was still high.

He said the government had also raised the banks' compulsory reserves to help limit the amount of money available for lending.

Mr. Salgueiro announced the setting up of a holding company to streamline management of the large public sector.

The holding company will take over the running of nationalised industries' budgets and accounts from different ministers who sometimes have conflicting methods of management.

The lira is the only EMS currency with a six per cent fluctuation margin in the EMS, which prescribes 2.25 per cent limits up or down for its seven other currencies. Tuesday's fall put the lira 2.24 per cent below the strongest EMS currency, the mark, compared with 1.87 per cent Monday.

The lira gained against the weaker dollar, helped by easier interest rates on European dollar deposits and substantial intervention by the bank of Italy, dealers said. The dollar was fixed at 1,320.05 lira after Monday's \$329.05, with the bank of Italy selling an estimated \$22 million.

Rain eases China's drought

PEKING (R) — Heavy rain fell in Peking Tuesday for the first time since last autumn, easing a severe drought which has been threatening this year's harvests of winter wheat and other crops.

It was not immediately clear how widespread the rainfall was in the north China plain, where a large part of the winter wheat crop

is grown.

Water stocks in reservoirs throughout northern China have dwindled in recent months. The China Daily reported three weeks ago that levels were more than 50 per cent down on the same period of 1981, also a year of below-average rainfall.

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إلى في ليد

SPORTS

Czechoslovakia team has experience but some say younger players needed



This is one in a series of feature stories on soccer teams that will play in the World Cup in Spain June 13 - July 11. Czechoslovakia will play in Group 4 along with England, France and Kuwait.

PRAGUE (A.P.) — If the World Soccer Cup in Spain is to be decided by experience, Czechoslovakia could be formidable.

The Czechs have kept basically the same team for the last half-dozen years. They finished third in the European Championship two years ago.

At the heart of Czech football are two seasoned stars of Dukla Prague — striker Zdenek Nehoda, who recently took a law degree at Prague University, and Ladislav Vizek, a ball artist — plus veteran striker Marian Masny of Slovan Bratislava.

But the critics wonder if coach Jozef Venglos is being too conservative in sticking to his older players. They say Czechoslovakia must switch to younger strikers like Peter Janicka and Werner Licka if they are to survive the first stage of the World Cup.

The Czechs have to edge past either France or England to get into the two top places in their group and advance to the second phase. Kuwait is the fourth team in the group and the underdog. The Czechs had a moderately impressive record in the qualifying competition. They defeated Wales and the Soviet Union at home and held the Russians to a 1-1 draw in the last away game.

Wales edged the Czechs 1-0 at home. Their major slip was to lose 0-3 in Turkey. And surprisingly they managed only a 1-1 in Iceland.

Czech soccer players have the reputation of maturing more slowly than players elsewhere. It is rare for teenagers to play in the Czech first division.

Venglos, commenting on Czechoslovakia's draw in Spain, said he would rely on the players from the 1980 European Championship side. But later he qualified his remarks.

"We will have to take into account overall performances — in league games and international matches," he said. "We have a squad of 30 players to choose from. The decisive factors will be fitness and form."

A possible newcomer to the World Cup is forward Zdenek Valek, 24, of Banik Ostrava, who does equally well on both wings. He has already played for his country once.

Another who has been awaiting his chance is Thomas Kriz, 23, of Dukla Prague. Sports writers describe him as a stylish left winger who could become a great player. Until now Marian Masny has kept him out of the Czech lineup.

Both Venglos and Nehoda, the captain, said Czechoslovakia is in a tight group in Spain.

emians, 22, 6 caps.
Midfielders: Jan Kozak, Dukla Prague, 27, 52 caps. Premysl Biscovsky, Prague Bohemians, 31, 37 caps. Antonin Panenka, Rapid Vienna, 34, 56 caps. He is one of Czechoslovakia's best known players, skillful but perhaps lacking in stamina. He may be passed over because he plays as a professional in Austria. Peter Nemec, Banik Ostrava, 24, 3 caps. Jan Berger, Sparta Prague, 26, 9 caps.
Forwards: Ladislav Vizek, Dukla Prague, 26, 30 caps. Zdenek Nehoda, Dukla Prague, 31, 82 caps. He has scored more than 30 goals for Czechoslovakia. German clubs are reported to want him, but Czech players are not given permits to play abroad until they are 32. Marian Masny, Slovan Bratislava, 31, 72 caps. Werner Licka, Banik Ostrava, 27, 9 caps. Zdenek Valek, Banik Ostrava, 24, 1 cap. Peter Janicka, Brno, 23, 11 caps. Tomas Kriz, Dukla Prague, 21, 3 caps.



Hungary edges Yugoslavia at European table tennis

BUDAPEST (R) — Hungary stormed to a remarkable 5-2 win over previously unbeaten Yugoslavia in the men's first category team event at the European Table Tennis Championships Monday night to snatch first place in Group 'B'.

The Hungarians looked in formidable form on the first day of the championships on Saturday when they thrashed the Soviet Union 5-0, only to fall to West Germany 5-3 later the same day.

Monday night they showed the sort of form which gave them five titles in the 1978 championships in Duisberg, West Germany. Yugoslavia also qualified for the semifinals.

Hungary will play titleholders



Munich girl Sylvia Hanika wins New York tournament

BONN (DaD) — Sylvia Hanika, 22, from Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, beat Martina Navratilova of the United States 1-6, 6-3, 6-4 to win the Masters Final in New York. Miss Navratilova, the world's No. 2 seed, said: "I wasn't my own worst

enemy. Sylvia was simply fantastic. There was just nothing I could do about her serves." Miss Hanika had just recovered from a car crash last November. She has been playing tournament tennis for four seasons and hopes in a year or two to be among the top three.

Salazar wins Boston Marathon in record time

BOSTON (R) — Alberto Salazar sprinted the final 800 metres and overtook leader Dick Beardsley to win a thrilling 86th annual Boston Marathon in a record two hours eight minutes 51 seconds Monday.

Cuban-born Salazar, the fastest marathon runner in the world, had shadowed fellow American Beardsley over the last 11 km into the city centre. He then unleashed his telling sprint which carried him to a narrow victory.

Beardsley refused to give up after the pre-race favourite shot past him and finished only two seconds, about seven metres, behind.

West German Charlotte Teske won the women's category with a time of 2:29:30, over three minutes slower than the race record set by New Zealander Allison Roe last year.

Sunny skies and a slight breeze greeted the 7,623 starters.

American John Lodwick was a distant third in 2:12:01 and four-times winner Bill Rodgers of the United States fourth in 2:12:38.

The leader for the first 3.2 km was Thomas Awou of Tanzania. But he faded quickly when American Ron Tabb and Finland's Haken Spik took the lead, running as a team.

Kuwait arranging World Cup shuttle for fans

KUWAIT (A.P.) — Sports officials here are making arrangements to fly up to 10,000 soccer fans from Kuwait — and perhaps as many as 90,000 from European vacation spots — to Spain for the World Cup finals in June and July.

"We are in the process of finalising these arrangements," a spokesman for the Kuwait Football Federation said Tuesday night. "Initially, 4,260 are to be flown from Kuwait to Spain. But the number might in due course be increased to about 10,000."

In addition, many of the estimated 90,000 Kuwaitis who spend their summer vacations in Europe are expected to travel to Spain to cheer their countrymen on, the official said.

While travel agents will oversee travel arrangements for Kuwaitis between European capitals and

Madrid, sports officials will supervise the process here in Kuwait.

Officials said eight Boeing 747 jetliners of the Kuwait Airways Company (KAC) and 10 Air Iberia DC-10s have already been set aside on the assumption that 4,260 fans will go to Spain.

But a contingency plan has been devised whereby nine more Air Iberia DC-10s would be chartered by KAC to fly an additional 5,000 or more fans.

These fans will "pay their own travel expenses," one official said. "The government will not pay for them."

Kuwaitis are excited about their team's participation in the World Cup finals.

"While we do not expect to win the World Cup, we hope our participation will show the world that Kuwaitis are Asia's football masters," said one sports official, who

requested anonymity.

He said the Football Federation will supply hundreds of thousands of flags and banners bearing the slogan "the camel is the winner."

The slogan alludes to last year's World Cup elimination games in New Zealand, where the Kuwaiti team was "offended" by local fans who held signs saying "camel people, go home."

Sheik Fahd Al-Ahmed, president of the Kuwait Football Federation, declared at the time, "we will show them that the people of the camels are masters of the football in Asia."

When the New Zealand football team visited here late last year for a return game with the Kuwaitis, local fans pushed a line of camels onto the field.

Kuwait won the Gulf Football Tournament earlier this month. The team has since gone to Portugal for a series of friendly matches.

The Kuwaiti footballers also will visit Morocco for four friendly matches before going to Spain in June.

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WORLD

Sweden swings to the left after years of centre-liberal government

STOCKHOLM (R) — Sweden has swung back to the left with Sunday's election of Olof Palme and his Social Democrats but commentators ruled out any sudden change in this country of consensus politics.

The Social Democrats regained power after six years in opposition by capturing 166 seats in the 349-member parliament, a gain of 12 and majority of three over the non-Socialists.

The Communists survived popular anger over events in Poland and held onto their 20 seats to give the left-wing block a total of 186 seats.

Outgoing Prime Minister Thorbjörn Fälldin, who headed a shaky minority centre-liberal coalition, handed his resignation to the speaker of parliament Sunday. But he will remain as caretaker prime minister until parliament opens on Oct. 4.

The Social Democrats will discuss Monday forming a cabinet to be presented to the Riksdag (parliament) on October 9.

Mr. Palme staked his political future on a controversial proposal to establish collective funds to buy into private industry. If the funds were set up, workers and firms would pay from their wages and profits into a collective pool to buy shares in companies quoted on the stock exchange.

Palme: Man of action

STOCKHOLM (R) — Olof Palme, the victor in Sunday's general election, is Sweden's most charismatic politician and the only national leader who is well known abroad.

Never content on the narrow stage of domestic politics, the eloquent Social Democratic Party leader has involved himself constantly in international affairs both as prime minister from 1969 to 1976 and in opposition since.

Mr. Palme, 55, hit the world headlines most recently when he acted as the United Nations peace envoy to Iran and Iraq, locked in war for the past two years.

He was also instrumental in founding the independent commission on disarmament and security issues, a group of politicians from East and West who have just completed a study of the arms race.

Mr. Palme, vice president of the Socialist International, is a close friend of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and West German Social Democratic Party leader Willy Brandt. Like Dr. Kreisky, he is a firm believer that neutral countries should be "active" in their non-alignment.

He first put this idea into practice in the late 1960s when as prime minister he denounced U.S. involvement in Vietnam and gave political asylum to American draft dodgers.

This policy caused a long chill in relations between Washington and neutral Sweden.

But Mr. Palme showed he was not one-sided in lashing out in plain language against what he saw as oppression.

After the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, he described the subsequent Czechoslovak leadership as "henchmen of dictatorship." He called the Spanish government under the late Gen. Franco "damned murderers."

During the early 1970s, he greatly increased Sweden's aid to developing countries and urged rich nations to give more consideration to Third World economic demands.

However his political achievements are not confined to the foreign sphere.

He headed three successive Social Democratic governments and largely through overseas borrowing, shielded Sweden from the worst of the worldwide recession until a series of small scandals and his unpopular pro-nuclear power policy brought him down in the 1976 general elections.

He fought the current election with promises to defend Sweden's comprehensive welfare state and a daring proposal for the collectivized financing of industry.

Gen. Evren arrives in Belgrade

BELGRADE (R) — Turkey's military ruler Gen. Kenan Evren arrived here Monday for a four-day official visit which will include talks with Yugoslav leaders on major world issues, bilateral ties and regional cooperation in the Balkans.

The visit was originally planned for last spring but was postponed. Later Gen. Evren visited Romania and Bulgaria, the two countries which together with Turkey, Yugoslavia and Greece take part in multilateral Balkan cooperation.

Yugoslav officials said relations between Belgrade and Ankara had developed favourably in the past two years and the two countries were ready to promote their cooperation further, particularly in economic affairs.

Gen. Evren's talks with Yugoslav leaders would centre on the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the Madrid follow-up conference to the 1975 Helsinki European security summit, the officials said.

The Cyprus problem was expected to come up during Gen. Evren's talks with Yugoslav leaders, diplomats said.

Gen. Evren played the role of the Turkish army in internal political affairs. He said the army had in the past two years secured stability in the country.

He said the number of military officers occupying civilian posts had been steadily dropping, but he avoided a direct answer when asked when the army would hand back power to civilians.

Princess Grace on being a mother of celebrities

LONDON (A.P.) — Princess Grace, who received a state funeral in Monaco Saturday following her death last Tuesday, found her greatest challenge in bringing up her three children but hoped they would be able to withstand the glare of media publicity.

The Sunday People, a British tabloid newspaper, quoted the former Hollywood star as saying shortly before her death that she was pleased with the way Stephanie, 17, Albert, 24, and Caroline, 25, were growing up.

"Being a mother is a very creative job," the paper quoted, her as saying. "In today's world, it may be looked down on but I think there is no greater challenge to women than raising children and trying to help them build their characters."

In what it claimed was her last full interview before her death following an automobile accident, the paper quoted the princess as saying: "Caroline is a very bright girl, Stephanie is still in the process of growing and maturing and will do extremely well."

Of Prince Albert, she said: "He is not as serious as he is made out to be. He is rather profound, a philosopher, but he also has a great sense of humour."

Princess Grace told the paper she felt her children had to be independent and self-sufficient.

"You want to give them your experiences in life but they have to learn for themselves. You cannot make your children's decisions."

But, she added, "You only have to hope they won't be too badly hurt in finding out about life. I think this celebrity thing has got out of hand. I think it has been very hard for my children."

Liberal-SDP alliance loses steam

LONDON (R) — Britain's year-old Liberal-Social Democratic alliance has sunk to an all-time low in its standing with voters, according to an opinion poll published here.

Its release coincided with the start of the traditional autumn series of political party conferences in Britain with Liberals gathering in the south coast resort of Bournemouth for a week of debate and policy-making.

The survey by the Mori polling organisation, taken for a television programme, found that only 14 per cent of voters would back the Liberals and their Social Democratic Party (SDP) allies if a general election were held now.

The figure marked a sharp drop from the 45 to 50 per cent recorded in the months that followed the foundation of the SDP by defectors from the Labour Party and its alliance with the older Liberal Party.

Amin Gemayel set to take Bashir's place

By Nabil Tannous

BEIRUT (R) — Amin Gemayel now seems assured of almost unanimous backing to take the place his murdered brother Bashir when the national assembly meets Tuesday to elect a new president of Lebanon.

The suggestion that Lebanese Muslim leaders would be willing to support a Falangist candidate for the presidency would have seemed wildly unlikely six months ago.

The election of Bashir Gemayel to the presidency initially aroused strong opposition, mainly from leftist groups.

But soon his image in Muslim west Beirut changed, perhaps because of what was perceived as his opposition to a peace treaty with Israel and his concern for winning Muslim support.

Bashir Gemayel, who was due to assume the presidency on Thursday, was killed last week in a massive bomb explosion.

Grief over his death was genuine among a large section of the Muslim community. He received a tribute from the leftist newspaper As-Safir, which said he had been moving from the image of a "Franco" to one of "de Gaulle" to try to save Lebanon.

While Bashir was commander of the "Lebanese forces" Christian militia, Amin has been a deputy and a politician. As such, he had maintained good relations with many other Lebanese and Arab politicians.

During his electoral campaign, he called at the higher Islamic Shiite Council headquarters where he also met a representative of the Mufti of Lebanon, the Sunni Muslim leader, and received assurances of both Shiite and Sunni Muslim support.

One factor in favour of Amin Gemayel is that the Lebanese are

anxious to emerge from the recurrent cycle of violence which has gripped the country for the past seven years.

After the 1975-76 civil war, Lebanese heaved a sigh of relief at the entry of Syrian troops as a peace-keeping force which put an end to all-out fighting.

But in 1978, fighting broke out between the Falangist militia and Syrian troops, whom they regarded as having become an army of occupation.

The clashes ended after an Arab conference at Beledjine, near Beirut, adopted a number of resolutions stressing the Arab character of Lebanon, strengthening the authority of the state and arranging for the replacement of Syrian troops at some points by other Arab soldiers serving in the peace-keeping Arab Deterrent Force (ADF).

There was a recurrence of violence in the following years, the most serious being in 1981, with artillery duels between predominantly Muslim west Beirut and Christian east Beirut.

But the Israeli-Palestinian fighting this summer brought devastating damage to Beirut and suffering to the civilian population, with power and water supplies cut off for long periods.

With the election of Bashir, life seemed to be gradually returning to normal and a number of crossing points between the two halves of the capital which had been closed since the civil war were reopened.

One newspaper editorial said the death of Bashir and the Israeli thrust into west Beirut brought the situation "back to zero."

A businessman who had returned to Lebanon from abroad after reassuring news following Bashir's election said: "I wonder if I should have returned after all."

'U.S. arms export control laws must be carried out'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The U.S. State Department's determination that Israel's invasion of west Beirut is a "clear violation" of the ceasefire in Lebanon paves the way for implementation of U.S. arms export control laws, in the view of the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA).

Such implementation would require a halt of all U.S. military sales and assistance to Israel.

David Sadd, executive director of the NAAA, urged that "all the power of the presidency, including this cutoff of military aid, be exercised to force Israel's immediate withdrawal from west Beirut."

Addressing reporters at a Sept. 17 press conference called by the NAAA, Mr. Sadd said, "it is imperative that our government move forcefully to stop Israel's renewed aggression against Lebanon... Israel must not be allowed to use the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel as an excuse to resume its quest for military control of Lebanon."

Mr. Sadd told reporters that the NAAA has contacted the chairman of the appropriate senate and house committees, asking them to request clarification from the Reagan administration as to whether the statement of "clear violation" of the ceasefire constitutes the necessary determination to trigger implementation.

On the other hand, Israeli Prime Minister Begin rejected President Reagan's proposals, and Mr. Sadd expressed the belief that Prime Minister Begin "is anxious to shift attention from the West Bank and Gaza to Lebanon."

Mr. Sadd also reported that the NAAA is requesting the U.S. government to offer "technical support to the Lebanese government" in the assassination investigation.

Hong Kong mob turns against Japanese shops, restaurants

HONG KONG (R) — Anti-Japanese protests entered a new dimension here Sunday night when hundreds of soccer fans, upset by their team's defeat, turned their anger against Japanese shops and restaurants.

They smashed a plate glass window at one store and tore down flags, notice boards and decorations at other shops and eating places.

Other Japanese-owned premises in Causeway Bay, one of Hong Kong's main shopping areas, put up steel shutters when they heard the crowd, some of them chanting "attack Japanese," approaching.

The crowd also stopped passing Japanese-made cars and threatened to burn them.

No serious casualties or damage were reported and the crowd dispersed after the police had moved in to make arrests. But the rampage marked a violent new trend in the wave of anti-Japanese protests sweeping this British colony over Japan's revision of its history books to cover up wartime Japanese atrocities.

A few hours earlier a home-made bomb — a crude device con-

sisting of a few ounces of gunpowder packed into a plastic lantern, which police said was more like a firework than a real bomb — was found in a Japanese department store in Causeway Bay.

On Friday an almost identical bomb exploded in another Japanese store, causing slight injuries to a salesgirl but little damage.

Other Japanese institutions have received telephoned threats and bomb warnings and trade at Japanese shops and restaurants has been slashed by a two-day boycott called by students' and teachers' organisations.

Six weeks of verbal protests were climaxed over the weekend by a rally in which an estimated 10,000 people took part in Hong Kong's Victoria Park.

Sunday night's violence started with trouble inside a packed Hong Kong stadium at the end of a professional soccer match. The local favourites, south China, went down 2-1 after their rivals, Bulova, scored from a controversial penalty two minutes from the end.

The fans went wild, hurled missiles towards the pitch and beset the dressing rooms, and police were called in to disperse them.

NEWS IN BRIEF

California Club not to host Prince Philip

LOS ANGELES (R) — A dinner arranged for Britain's Prince Philip in Los Angeles will not be held as originally planned at a men-only club accused of discriminating against minority groups, British sources have said.

Prince Philip, who arrives in the city Monday for a five-day visit, was due to attend a dinner on Thursday at the California Club, which bars women from membership and has been accused of discriminating against minority groups.

Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, who is black, has made it known he would never enter the club. British sources said the man who is giving the dinner, Robert Strub, president of the Santa Anita racecourse, had accepted a suggestion by the International Equestrian Federation, of which Prince Philip is president, that it be cancelled or held elsewhere.

Mr. Strub said he did not yet know where or if the dinner would now be held.

Over 9,000 Poles fined for fraud

WARSAW (R) — More than 9,000 Poles have been fined for black market offences after a campaign by police and army to crack down on people making profits out of the country's economic crisis, the official news agency PAF said Monday. More than 9,000 people were fined, PAF said. It said that in one case a man living at Zakopane, in the south of the country, received a suspended prison sentence after police found 141 pairs of shoes, four fur coats and other goods in his flat.

Paris charges 3 extremist suspects

PARIS (R) — Three suspected members of a banned extremist group, which has claimed responsibility for several bombings in France, have been charged with possessing arms and explosives, police said Monday. They said one of the three was 30-year-old Michel Camilleri, thought to be a founder of the Action Directe Group. The others, Charles Grosmanin and Olivier Chabaud, aged 31 and 24, were also charged Sunday with having false documents.

Private vehicles banned from central Athens

ATHENS (R) — Private cars and lorries have been banned in the centre of Athens for two-and-a-half hours every day in an attempt to free the Greek capital from a poisonous cloud caused by pollution. The ban will continue until November when it will be increased to about 12 hours daily and cars will be allowed only on alternate days. The measure has already drawn complaints from trade and shopkeepers' associations that it will badly affect business in the centre of Athens. The government is considering extending the measure outside the centre of the capital, an authoritative source said.

Indian fast breeder reactor getting ready

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — India's first plutonium-based fast breeder reactor will go on stream soon, heralding the second phase of the nation's quest for nuclear power. Atomic energy officials said the 15 megawatt fast breeder reactor at Kalpakkam near Madras in South India, was almost ready and its success would enable scientists to work out plans for the second phase. If everything goes well, India will set up several small such reactors with a giant 500 megawatt plant by the turn of the century.

Hess brought back to Spandau prison

WEST BERLIN (R) — Former Nazi leader Rudolf Hess was returned from the British military hospital in West Berlin to his cell in Spandau prison Monday after responding to treatment for pleurisy. British military authorities announced Hess, 88, has been the sole inmate of the 600-cell prison where he is guarded alternately by troops of the four victorious World War II allies — Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union.

FDP runs into trouble with Bavarian rightist

BONN (R) — Moves to form a new centre-right West German government hit a serious obstacle Monday when right-wing Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss threatened to withdraw support unless there were new elections this year.

Conservative opposition leader Helmut Kohl and Free Democratic (FDP) chief Hans-Dietrich Genscher were meeting later Monday to work out a deal to remove Social Democratic (SPD) Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by next weekend.

But Mr. Strauss, whose 52 Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) deputies are essential to unseat Mr. Schmidt, said fresh elections this year were a non-

negotiable condition for CSU support in the Bundestag (lower house).

Mr. Genscher, who was foreign minister until the FDP walked out of Mr. Schmidt's government last Friday, has said his deeply split party does not want elections until early next year.

To unseat Mr. Schmidt, parliament must vote by an absolute majority of its 497 members to elect an alternative chancellor. This means Mr. Kohl would need his own 174 Christian Democrats (CDU), the 52 CSU deputies and at least 23 FDP members.

At least 18 of the total 53 Free Democratic deputies have said they will not vote for Mr. Kohl.

1st batch of Iranian oil experts arrive in Libya

TEHRAN (IRNA) — A group of 10 Iranian oil experts the first batch of a total of about 200, has left Tehran for the Libyan capital. They are to fill the vacancies created in the Libyan Oil Industries by the departing U.S. experts.

Iranian Deputy Oil Minister Kalhor said in Tehran that the group would stay in Libya for a year to train Libyans in exploration and refining operations. He added that the Libyan oil officials were of the opinion that Iranians

were of 'higher caliber' than the Americans.

He said Iran would assist any friendly country which requested help in oil affairs. He said another group of 50 would follow this one and the rest would go to Libya later on.

The Libyan Ambassador to Iran was quoted as saying that the common viewpoints of Iran and Libya towards Zionism and the Fez summit helped the two countries to become closer.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES E. GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 543
♥ AKJ5
♦ J52
♣ 873

WEST EAST
♠ J10872 ♠ Q96
♥ 1063 ♥ Q742
♦ 94 ♦ 10863
♣ KJ2 ♣ A6

SOUTH
♠ AK
♥ 98
♦ AKQ7
♣ Q10954

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

If the average citizen sees spots before his eyes, he would be well advised to consult his optometrist. For the average bridge player, however, keeping spots before his eyes is simply sound advice.

South had two methods of showing his good hand. One was to reverse with two diamonds, the other to jump to two no trump. South chose the latter because a nine-trick contract rated to be easier to make than an eleven-trick one.

West led the top of his spade sequence and declarer could count eight tricks. He rejected any thought of looking for his ninth trick in clubs — even if a finesse for the

jack was successful, the defenders would have their spade suit running before a club trick could be established. Hearts offered a more reasonable prospect of setting up a ninth trick, so after winning the king of spades declarer essayed a heart to the jack. East won and forced out declarer's remaining spade stopper, and declarer could make no more than the eight tricks he had started out with.

Eight and nine might not be assigned any value in the point count, but they play an important role in the developing of tricks. Here, declarer's heart holding was the key to the winning line. His 9-8 of hearts offered a second chance to make a ninth trick! Instead of putting all his eggs in one basket, i.e., playing for West to hold the queen of hearts, declarer could have played West for either the queen or the ten!

At trick two, declarer should have led the nine of hearts and, if West played low, run it. As the cards lie, that would have fetched the queen from East and the jack of hearts would have been the ninth trick. But even if the nine of hearts lost to the ten, declarer could still have fallen back on a second heart finesse for his contract. And obviously, if West covers the nine of hearts with the ten, the eight is the fulfilling trick, and declarer can untangle his three heart tricks because the jack of diamonds is an entry to dummy.

Mrs. Gandhi given big welcome by Russians

MOSCOW (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived here Monday on her first visit to the Soviet Union since 1976 and was given a huge official welcome by the Kremlin.

President Leonid Brezhnev, Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko were at Moscow's special Vnukovo airport and thousands of Muscovites were brought in to line the streets and wave flags as their motorcade drove past.

Moscow residents said the welcome was at least as warm as that given to Mrs. Gandhi on her last visit six years ago, at the height of her controversial state of emergency in India.

Non-Indian journalists were barred from the airport, apparently because of official sensitivity over Mr. Brezhnev's health. But the 75-year-old Soviet leader looked fit and lively in recorded television pictures of the scene.

Mrs. Gandhi was accompanied by her Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and by her son Rajiv, a close adviser. Indian

sources said she would have a first round of talks with Mr. Brezhnev later Monday and attend a Kremlin banquet.

The last such big welcome for a foreign visitor was staged two years ago for Afghan President Babrak Karmal.

Mrs. Gandhi's visit follows a trip to Washington in August to repair ties with the United States, strained since 1971. Indian officials say their country is trying to improve relations with Washington and also to solve a border dispute with Peking, but not at the expense of relations with Moscow.

Relations between the two countries have been helped by flourishing economic ties but India has been embarrassed by the continuing Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Indian officials said Mrs. Gandhi would certainly raise the Afghan stalemate in her two rounds of talks with Mr. Brezhnev.

One important aspect of the visit for the Soviet side is that India is the next chairman of the 97-nation Non-Aligned Movement.

M-19 guerrilla group to suspend armed activities

BOGOTA (R) — Colombia's most prominent leftist guerrilla group, the April 19 movement (M-19), has decided to suspend all armed activity from Monday, a group spokesman said.

Ramiro Lucio Escobar, a former guerrilla and representative of M-19 on a state commission for political reform, said in a radio interview Sunday that the decision had been made by the guerrilla command in the light of President Belisario Betancur's initiatives to restore peace.

Mr. Betancur came to power last month on a platform of national reconciliation and has since agreed to hold direct talks with guerrilla leaders on ending the violence which cost nearly 900 lives in 1981 alone.

"It has been decided to cease all military activities," Mr. Escobar said. M-19 had recently stepped up its attacks in several areas, particularly in the southeastern province of El Caqueta.

President Betancur said Sunday night that the military would be excluded from a peace commission headed by former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo. He said the commanders of the army and the police force would be replaced by two retired army officers.

Next Tuesday the commission of senators and deputies starts work on unifying three different amnesty proposals before congress into a single law, a government spokesman said.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 leftist guerrillas are believed to be operating in Colombia, divided into five main groups.

Meanwhile, the founder of another leftist grouping, the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), said on radio that his movement was willing to lay down arms if the government offered a wide-ranging and unconditional amnesty.

The M-19's most spectacular attack was on the embassy of the Dominican Republic in Bogota in February, 1980, when a dozen foreign diplomats were held hostage for nearly two months.

'Give the Shah an injection to resolve the hostage crisis'

NEW YORK (R) — A former Iranian foreign minister once proposed ending the U.S. hostage crisis by having CIA agents kill the deposed Shah with a lethal injection, according to the man who served as President Jimmy Carter's chief of staff.

Hamilton Jordan said Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Otbazadeh put the idea to him at a secret meeting in Europe on Feb. 16, 1980, three months after the U.S. embassy in Tehran was seized and 11 months before its 52 hostages were freed.

"It is easy," Mr. Jordan quotes Mr. Otbazadeh as saying in an extract from his memoirs appearing in Newsweek magazine, "You just have to kill the Shah."

The Shah, overthrown in February, 1979, had been in the United States for medical treatment, the reason for the seizure of the embassy, and was by this time

in Panama.

"I am very serious, Mr. Jordan," Mr. Otbazadeh was quoted as saying. "Perhaps the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) can give him an injection."

When Mr. Jordan ruled out the idea, Mr. Otbazadeh replied: "You asked me how to quickly resolve the crisis."

It had been known that Mr. Jordan met secretly with an Iranian leader during the crisis but the Iranian's identity was never disclosed.

Newsweek said Mr. Jordan agreed to name Mr. Otbazadeh only after he was executed by a firing squad last week for plotting to oust Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Mr. Jordan said he flew to Europe in disguise, looking "like a sleazy Latin businessman," for the meeting in the dining room of a private apartment.

Handwritten signature: محمد الجليل